

The Eagle

THE REWARD.

After our time of tolling,
After our time of tears,
After our stormy voyage
At last a port appears.
After our time of anguish,
After our love and strife,
After our soul's distress,
The gold of love is here.
After our lengthened struggle,
After our life's last wave,
After our pain and passion,
We find a quiet grave.
—Chicago Herald.

LOVE'S ONION COMPACT.

There are many curious phases of amatory conditions which are peculiar to individual cases. It may be that love, in its essential qualities, is the same in every instance, but there are wide variations in the phenomena. Its manifestations are infinite in their variety, and many are unique and interesting. A specimen of two of some forms or symptoms developed by the lovers may be worth presentation.

One day in summer time, when the June roses were radiant with bloom and the air was heavy with the scent of flowers, I was sitting at a table in a garden. It was a place where romantic beauty, rolling sea, innumerable lakes, and horizon, low in the distance and thinly veiled in mystery and blue, are desired expressly, as it were, for the development of the romantic and the growth and expansion of erotic love and passion.

There was a large, distilled through the flower-scented atmosphere which permeated the scene and produced the artist, passionate, yearning characteristic of the presence of love.

One morning I went, a little after the usual hour for breakfast, into the dining room and found, as I anticipated, that the majority of the guests had been served and had gone away. It was a superb morning, bright, inspiring, with an air that stimulated like old wine. The park of the capital grounds was great mass of green, bathed in sunlight, and filled in its depths with cool shadows. In the distance the lake shone under the glances of the sun, and beyond a tender haze purpled the landscape up to the sky line.

But two people remained at the table. They were seated near one of the spacious windows that overlooked the glorious view of the scenery without, but their gaze was fixed not on the outdoors, but on each other. It was a charming young girl and a manly, handsome young man, each about eighteen, each about twenty-two. They were admirable contrasts—she, blonde, slender, with tender blue eyes, delicate features, and an air of refinement; he, strong, dark, masculine, with dark brown hair and eyes of deep black.

They were seated of each other, that they were fascinated, enraptured, was evident at sight. They only threw a look around when I entered, so absorbed were they in gazing at each other, and in a low conversation, with intervals like the rests in musical notation.

I seated myself in close vicinity to them at another table. They were munching slowly on something in a dish between them, and my eyes took them in. I wondered what ambrosia furnished their nutriment, what delicate nectar would quench their thirst. Surely these two so peacefully adoring each other would require food purged of all grossness, something attenuated, ethereal, suitable to the spirit rather than the flesh.

While thus wondering there crept into my nostrils a familiar aroma, pungent, penetrating, unmistakable. I glanced at the dish between them, and in the milk white material, with the well known curls and surface striations, I recognized—onions, raw and odorous.

It was with a shock that this revelation presented itself, and for a moment I rejected it as a base slander on the fastidious appearing and elegant couple. I turned my vision of treacherous deception in the spectacle which it offered me, and my sense of smell of blithe stupidity in conveying so coarse a suggestion. I tried to throw off the frightful conviction that it was onions as an unwarranted and hideous insult to their refinement, and especially to the young girl, who was as pure in her gentle eyes as an infant.

But I could not entirely throw out the evidence of eyes and nostrils; it was at length clearly revealed as a dish of raw onions, which they were nibbling and swallowing as they gazed lovingly at each other and cooed their devotion in low tones.

Most observers, in view of the fact that the hotel was filled with guests of wealth and culture, who had come here from the heated regions to spend the summer months, would have concluded that the onion eating was the outgrowth of a nervous prostration and a flagrant defiance of the sensitiveness of those with whom they would come in contact. At the first I was inclined to take this view, but the more I regarded the couple the more I convinced that the somewhat vulgar remark had some higher meaning than a gratification of a blundering appetite.

For some time I studied the problem offered by the spectacle, and tried to discover why the myrtle had been discarded for the onion. The former, surely to Venus, would have seemed more appropriate than the plebeian onion for these enraptured lovers. I was only after a long time of thought that I reached a satisfactory answer, one that reconciled the refinement of the charming and devoted pair to their sensuous feast.

To convey my conclusion to the reader, I beg to be permitted to draw on my imagination for a conversation between the youth and the maiden as they met by appointment in the parlor of the hotel in order to breakfast together.

The night before they had spent with some company and were unable to manifest their supreme attachment save by swift glances freighted with love, and an instant exchange of hot lusty pressure when they accidentally were thrown together. They separated at bedtime without an opportunity to say more than a hasty, tender good night.

They checked for a few minutes before they descended to the dining room. Thus ran their course, true, genuine love talk:

"Good morning, Willie."

"Good morning, little Daisy. How is my dear sweetest?"

"Then, nobody being in sight, he put his arms about her, drew her to his breast, and their lips came together in a long, clinging kiss. A great sigh, as they fell apart, bore evidence of their deep sensual satisfaction.

"Do you see a beautiful morning like this?" he asked. "See how the sun is lighting up the earth and sky, just as you smile at me over my soul, dear, sweetest?"

"Oh, darling boy, you flatter me. Oh, and she laid her head on his breast, and with long, languid, and gazed with a divine light floating her hair in a ring of gold. "Do you love me, darling, do you love me?"

"Yes, yes, a thousand times yes, do I love my little girl!"

Again their lips met as he bended down over her flushed and appealing face.

"How much does my boy love his little girl—ever and ever and ever so much?"

"More'n all the world!"

"Yes, little more'n all the stars and space put together."

They then descended the stairway. The guests are out on the porch or off to the hills and down to the lake. As they go down the stairs he gives a slight pull to her skirt as hint of his presence and his supreme devotion. A swift flash in her eye and a quick movement of her lips reveal her recognition of his cunning touch.

"Thank heaven, there is no one here!" they exclaim as they enter the dining room. They seat themselves side by side at a table in the

STORIES OF TWO MEN.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, and Representative Boutelle, of Maine.

Senator Charles Frederick Manderson, of Nebraska, who is like so many of the public men of the United States, an Ohio man by birth, possesses one distinction held by very few in the history of the United States government.

His election to the senate for a second term was by the unanimous vote of his party in Nebraska. As the time drew near for his first term to expire (March 3, 1889), the Republican members of the Nebraska legislature joined in a letter assuring him that it was unnecessary for him to leave Washington or even to ask a re-election—he could and should have it anyhow, and with a western "whoop!" So he is seated till March 3, 1893.

He may be called an "Ohio man" because he was born in the military service from that state, though he has been in Philadelphia Feb. 9, 1857, and located in Omaha in November, 1859. It does not take a man of talent long to be an "old settler," and found a "first family" in the rapidly growing state of the northwest; so, in less than two years after locating here, Mr. Manderson was a leader and an official, and for six years he was city attorney. He volunteered in Ohio under the first call, and served continuously, except when disabled by wounds, to the last; began as a lieutenant in the Nineteenth Ohio and came out as a colonel of that regiment, receiving soon after the high compliment of a commission as brevet brigadier general "for gallant, long continued and meritorious services."

In his congressional labors he has made a specialty of army reorganization, but has met with much opposition. His plan involves a complete change of the regiment. He would have it of three battalions, each commanded by a major. This is substantially the system now in vogue in Europe, where a regiment may consist of 3,400 men, and in the United States of 1,000 men.

But Senator Manderson proposes to have but twelve companies of fifty men each in time of peace, with all the facilities for prompt expansion to a regiment of 1,500 men in the event of war. In fact, he would have a complete skeleton organization, to which recruits may instantly be called and the regiment made effective in a short time, but he rejects the regiment of 1,000 men.

During the civil war it often proved impossible for a colonel to command a whole regiment effectively, as at present organized, and the difficulty will be vastly increased by the breech loading rifle, with the much more rapid firing and the longer alignment which will be found profitable. His plan would involve the advancement of 50 captains to majors, 100 first lieutenants to captains and 150 second lieutenants to first, while 300 new second lieutenants would be commissioned—all this at an extra annual cost of perhaps \$2,000,000. Nevertheless, says Senator Manderson, his military experience gives him the right to speak with some authority—it is necessary to maintain all the machinery of a complete army in perfect readiness, for war always comes when no one wants or expects it. He will press his bill for reorganization, and it will doubtless be a leading subject of interest in the present congress.

Representative Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, in like manner makes somewhat of a specialty of the navy, having had about as brilliant an experience in that branch of the service as Senator Manderson has in the army. Indeed, his experience was much longer, for his father was a shipmaster at Danvers, Me., where Charles was born, Feb. 7, 1839, and where he went to sea at an early age.

He must have liked it, for he chose a sea voyage instead of entering college, as his friends desired. In 1852 he entered the United States navy and took part in many a hard fight. While an officer on the Sassafras he was promoted to a lieutenant "for gallant conduct in the engagement with the rebel ironclad Albemarle, May 5, 1864." He afterwards won still higher distinction and remained in the service till 1867.

After some years in business and as editor of The Bangor Whig and Courier, he was elected to congress in 1880, and has been re-elected biennially since. One of his colleagues has jealously said that Mr. Boutelle on his various trips to congress looked around for "some big job to tackle," and thereby won fame, and found it in the navy. It certainly was a "big job," for it is yet certain that Mr. Boutelle's attack on Secretary Whitney's methods resulted in any gain.

A very curious episode in Mr. Boutelle's political career was that at the caucus convention of 1888, when, as one of the Maine delegation, he received a dispatch from Mr. Blaine, in Scotland, peremptorily forbidding any further use of his name as a candidate for the nomination for the presidency.

The contrary position would have been the dispatch before the Maine delegation at once, but Mr. Boutelle was altogether too cautious for that. He first proceeded to prove that it was not a forgery—for there have been forgeries at critical periods in American political history—Mr. Blaine for a verification. Meanwhile, however, the late Mr. Blaine had left Edinburgh for London, and much time was consumed in finding him time enough for Blaine's friends to get in some "line work" with the Indians and California delegations.

A St. Louis Man's Bearer.

A resident of St. Louis, Mr. William Swift, does not depend upon the signal service reports for his forecasts of the weather. He prefers to consult the breast bone of a goose. The specimen on which Mr. Swift depends is from the body of a bird killed in a Kansas field. The coming weather is determined by holding the bone between the eye and the light.

When the emperor to best advantage he must be sought in the bosom of his family. Indeed, whatever he may think of his divine mission, nature cut him out for a simple bourgeois. Both he and his wife are never happier than when they are at home, and the emperor and his family live for their children at Gatchina, at Peterhof, or best of all, in Denmark, in which country the czar resides in a manner never seen elsewhere. There is not so great a romp as he among his wife and children as he is master of all the children's tricks. To these children and princesses the czar is simply "Uncle Sasha," and cries of "Uncle Sasha!" resound all over the place.

Leisure Hours.

Peculiarity of American Humor.

American humor is peculiar in that it jumps to conclusions immediately. An example is the story of the boy and the green apples. "I think it is a very pathetic sight to see a boy going down a country lane eating green apples and singing 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,'" or that other incident where a man went into a church while the minister was praying, and, finding the whole congregation asleep, pulled out a bean shooter and commenced to wake the sleepers. He had succeeded in arousing several when the minister, noticing him, asked what he was doing. The man replied: "You go ahead with your yarn and I'll keep them awake!"

Might Marry Without Knowing It.

An alarming view of possible matrimony is that of a small boy, Clifford by name, whose home is in Avondale. This child seems to be wonderfully precocious, and as an indication of originality of thought he is said to have comparatively a new field for children. "What is it to get married, mamma?" he asked. "Never mind, Clifford," answered his mother, "wait until you grow to be a man and then you'll understand what it is to get married."

"Well, I don't want to wait that long," replied the little questioner, as a look of surprise shot across his face and tears stood in his eyes. "What if I should get married before I understood about it?" Now was Clifford's mother to do but take the boy in her arms, and kiss him on the forehead, and his little heart would be at ease.

Yards at Wichita, Maryland, Wellington, Harper, Attica, Garden Plain, Anthony, Arkansas City, Andale and Haven.

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All first class roads receive time daily by wire from some reliable source. The Washington university at St. Louis, Mo., is at present supplying time more made in the west than any other one institution; but the Western Union Telegraph company, having lately completed arrangements for supplying time signals from the naval observatory at Washington, D. C., is fast securing a monopoly of the business. Nearly all the wires of the railroad in the United States are either owned or under joint lease and operated as Western Union wires by that company. Thus, by refusing to allow the observatory the use of wires for transmitting signals, they are gradually securing the whole business. The Western Union system is reliable—probably more so than others, on account of its being conducted on a more extensive scale.

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Hawks and Trains.

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They fly close behind the train, near the ground, partly hidden by the smoke. As the cars thunder along through the fields and woods, small birds fly up in clouds, and while they are bewildered and preoccupied, the merin dashes among them out of the smoke and easily secures its prey.

Should it be unsuccessful it returns to the side of the train, and waits the starting of another bird. The engineer affirms that the hawk has no difficulty in keeping up its swiftest express trains.—Youth's Companion.

Getting Up Early.

Most of the talk about early rising is moonshine. The habit of turning out of bed in the middle of the night suits some people; let them enjoy it. But it is only a folly to lay down a general rule upon the subject. Some men are fit for nothing all day after they have risen early every morning. Their energies are diminished, their imaginations are heavy, their spirits are depressed.

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At the last opening of the circuit the man at the time repeater at the railroad main office pushes a button which throws into connection a circuit to the magnets in the regulating clocks; and the last beat from the master clock throws the hour, minute and second hands of these clocks to the correct place to show 10 o'clock, no minutes, no seconds.

This setting device is very simple. Attached inside the clock, to the bars on which the hands are fastened, are small bits of steel, which are attracted to the magnets when the latter are energized by the battery, thus carrying the hands to the necessary place. No matter how fast or slow these clocks may be, they are set precisely by this current of electricity at 10 o'clock.—Omaha World-Herald.

Hawks and Trains.

The promptness with which birds take advantage of the nervous agitation of modern civilization is a strong argument in favor of the doctrine that animal intelligence is not different from human intelligence in kind, but only in degree.

According to one of our exchanges, an engine driver on a branch railway has noticed that the birds of the merin, or "stone falcon," species make regular use of the passing of trains.

They fly close behind the train, near the ground, partly hidden by the smoke. As the cars thunder along through the fields and woods, small birds fly up in clouds, and while they are bewildered and